

# SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN

VOLUME XXXVI. NO. 214

SEYMOUR, INDIANA, MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1917.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## THOUSANDS HEAR BRYAN'S ADDRESS

## BIG CROWD KEEPS EXCELLENT ORDER

Nebraskan Discusses Various Phases of World War, Urging Americans to be Loyal.

Only Three Men Arrested for Drunk During the Day—One Pick-Pocket Case Reported.

## UNITY OF THOUGHT NEEDED

## NEAR 600 AUTOS IN PARK

Speaker Emphasizes Necessity of Food Conservation—Protection of Sammies' Moral Welfare.

No Serious Accident During the Day Due to the Careful Work of the Several Policemen.

In an eloquent address before a crowd of several thousand people at Shields Park Saturday night, William Jennings Bryan discussed several phases of the world war, emphasizing the necessity of protecting and safeguarding the moral strength of the soldiers, the importance of the food conservation movement, the duty of the public to give its loyal and undivided support to the government in this crisis and the relation of the liquor traffic to the world struggle. The speech was the closing number of the Patriotic Day program and was a fitting climax of the greatest one day celebration ever held in this city. Mr. Bryan was introduced by Judge Oren O. Swails.

Mr. Bryan said that while the conservation of the food supplies was highly important the necessity of conserving the moral strength of the young men who are to fight the nation's battle is of greater importance. He urged the public to contribute to the Young Men's Christian Association which is establishing branches at the cantonment camps and at the front where the soldiers' moral and spiritual needs will be looked after and protected. He praised the work of the Red Cross and kindred associations which give attention to the care of wounded soldiers.

Speaking of the duty of every citizen to give his loyal support to the government in this crisis Mr. Bryan declared, "we ought to be glad to do our part in supporting the government in whatever it decides to undertake. We have freedom of speech in this country and everybody has a right to express his own ideas and opinions, but when the nation acts the time for discussion ends and there is no division then." He demanded the obedience of the American people to the best government on earth "for acquiescence now is the first essential of a republic."

Any dissension can only make the war more costly in money and men," the speaker said. "I have no means of knowing when peace will come. I have no means of knowing that any one has any information upon which they could base a prophecy. All I know is that this war is here and the quickest way out of it is the way straight through it. The more anxious one is for peace the more loyalty one should support the government to hasten peace."

Mr. Bryan emphasized that before this nation entered the war we were the greatest neutral nation at peace and the nation to which all belligerents look as a possible mediator. But when the United States entered the war, he said, we ceased to be a neutral nation and now the only chance we have of serving the world is to be victorious in the titanic struggle. "If we permitted our allies to be defeated we would have to bear the burden," Mr. Bryan said. "No man can consistently give any reason why he should not join with his fellow citizens."

(Continued on page 3, column 1.)

## BRYAN SPEAKS AT MERON

Leaves Seymour Saturday Night for Vincennes.

William J. Bryan gave an address at Meron Sunday. He left here for Vincennes late Saturday night. Mr. Bryan was a guest at the home of Judge and Mrs. Montgomery while in this city. He was met at the train by a committee and taken to the home of Judge Montgomery in J. H. Andrews' car. After dinner there was taken to the park and after his address he returned to the Montgomery home where he rested until train time. Mr. Bryan was accompanied by James K. Risk, of Lafayette.

The deceased formerly followed the position as a cooper in this city.

## Henry Harper Dead.

Henry Harper, a former resident of this city, died at the home of Wm. Dart, near Waymansville, Sunday morning following a several weeks' serious illness suffering with a complication of diseases. The body was brought to the F. J. Voss Undertaking Establishment Sunday afternoon and prepared for burial. The funeral will be held from the Nazarene church at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Burial at Riverview cemetery.

The deceased formerly followed the position as a cooper in this city.

## FRENCH REPULSE ALL NEW GERMAN COUNTER ATTACKS

Ground Taken in Offensive Saturday Still Held by French Forces.

By United Press.

Paris, August 27.—German counter attacks of the most violent nature failed early today to make the French relinquish any of the ground they gained in Saturday's new offensive around Verdun. The war office reported today all such attacks around Beaumont had been broken up.

## Notice.

The men of the Lutheran Men's choir will assemble at the school Tuesday evening for a separate rehearsal.

(Continued on page 4, column 5.)

## Wreck at Dillsboro.

A carload of pig iron was derailed on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad this morning near Dillsboro causing a delay in trains. Train No. 1 due here at 11:15 was delayed for two hours waiting for the wreck to be cleared away. The wrecking crew from the Cincinnati shops was called to the scene.

## "SOMEWHERE ALONG OUR COAST"



Photo by American Press Association.

In sight of the many lighthouses which dot our coast, guards are ever on the watch for enemy prowlers. Here's a naval militiaman silhouetted against the sky.

## LAST OF UNION WORKING RESERVE SERVICES HELD OF BOYS REQUIRED

The Rev. W. H. Wylie Closes Series Loss of Productive Power Due to Held During Summer by City Ministerial Association.

New Army Must be Made up by Men Under 21 Years.

## BIG AUDIENCE HEARS SERMON CHANCE FOR WILLING LADS

Local Pastors Pleased with Results Youths Must First Secure Consent of Parents Before They Can be Employed.

The inspiring sermon delivered by the W. H. Wylie, superintendent of the Seymour M. E. district at the park tabernacle Sunday night marked the close of the series of union services conducted during July and August under the auspices of the City Ministerial Association. The Rev. Mr. Wylie founded his sermon on the twenty-third chapter of St. Luke which chronicles the crucifixion of Christ. In his introductory remarks he complimented the pastors upon arranging for the union services and said that he doubted if the combined congregations of the several churches would be as large as that which assembled at the park tabernacle Sunday night.

The minister spoke of the crucifixion and the lessons that came from it. He declared that it was the purpose of those who planned the death of Christ to make it as humiliating as possible. "But today the Christ is ruling the world from that Cross as a throne," he said. He pictured the three crosses and the purpose of the presence of the two thieves.

One thief who died with the Christ, he said, represented the band of outlaws which infested Palestine and which was hunted by the Roman government which insisted upon

to have objection raised by Jones, Washington and LaFollette, Wisconsin. He finally notified the senate that when the postal rates and publishers' statistics section is disposed of he will ask immediate consideration of war profits.

By United Press.

Washington, August 27.—Efforts to hasten action on the war tax bill were blocked in the senate today by the wealth conservation forces. Senator Simmons tried four times to limit debate on the bill itself or on the income and tax section only to have objection raised by Jones, Washington and LaFollette, Wisconsin. He finally notified the senate that when the postal rates and publishers' statistics section is disposed of he will ask immediate consideration of war profits.

(Continued on page 3, column 4.)

FRENCH REPULSE ALL NEW GERMAN COUNTER ATTACKS

Ground Taken in Offensive Saturday Still Held by French Forces.

By United Press.

Paris, August 27.—German counter attacks of the most violent nature failed early today to make the French relinquish any of the ground they gained in Saturday's new offensive around Verdun. The war office reported today all such attacks around Beaumont had been broken up.

## Notice.

The men of the Lutheran Men's choir will assemble at the school Tuesday evening for a separate rehearsal.

(Continued on page 4, column 5.)

## TEN MEN WILL BE CALLED ON SEPT. 15

Only Five Percent of the Quota to Report at Cantonment Camp on First Call.

40 PERCENT. SEPTEMBER 19

FOUR STATES REPRESENTED

Late Instruction by President will Not Alter Exemption Decisions in This County.

## Action of Local Board.

Claims for exemption from military service have been granted by Jackson county exemption board: Clarence Bunton, Seymour, 8. Louis Mize, Freetown, 1. William H. Loper, Seymour. Jason A. Blair, Crothersville. Bruce Barkman, Brownstown. Geo. H. Ernst, Seymour. Basil Hammer, Brownstown, 1. Wm. N. Shade. Louis, J. H. Mellencamp, B'tn, 2. Albert Prather, Medora, 1. Chas. I. Johnson, Seymour.

Only ten men from this county will be required to report at the cantonment camp for training for the new National army on Sept. 5, the change having been announced Saturday. It was originally intended to send thirty percent of the quota at that time, but only five percent will be required to report, the war department explaining that the railroad facilities at this time are limited. Jackson county's quota is 197.

Under the new order forty percent will report on September 19. This will take seventy-nine more men. The same number will report on October 3 and the remaining fifteen percent—twenty-nine men—will report at a later date, the exact time not having been announced.

The new order was issued to the Governors of the various states to be transmitted to the local board. Sheriff McCord, president of the Jackson county exemption board, stated this morning that he had not yet received any notice of the new order but was expecting to be notified of the change soon. He said he had received from the government a number of meal tickets to be used by the new army before it reports at the cantonment. The men will be fed and provided with lodging at Brownstown after they receive their call until ordered to the cantonment.

It is understood that the men who are included in the first five percent to report September 5th will be the first ten whose names are accepted for service.

Sheriff McCord said that the board had received notice of the new regulations issued by the President, but that they would not result in reversal of opinion in cases already determined. The order leaves wide discretion to the local boards, he said. In other words the policy of the board of accepting no married men except those who have independent incomes will be followed here.

Sheriff McCord said that notices to men whose names had been certified to the district board as accepted for service had been sent to them but some would not receive the cards as they had filed no exemptions in this county but intended to file claims with the district board. About 140 names were certified to the district board. Mr. McCord said that others will go forward later but that another week would be required to pass on all the claims which were filed for exemption.

## Kaiser Planned War on U. S.

By United Press.

Washington, August 27.—Evidence which made American government officials believe Germany planned to war on the United States after defeating France and England, is in the hands of the administration, the state-department announced today.

## Governor III with Typhoid.

By United Press.

Indianapolis, August 27.—Physicians today definitely diagnosed Governor Goodrich's illness as typhoid fever. The typhoid is in a very mild form, the doctor said, and his chances for immediate recovery are regarded as very favorable.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## SECOND TRAINING CAMP IS OPENED

New Bunch of Officer Cadets Crowd Into Fort Harrison for Three Months' Training.

Lieut. Col. A. C. Read Succeeds General Glenn as Chief Instructor of Camp.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., August 27.—A new bunch of rookies crowded into Fort Harrison today. Three months from today, they will be graduated into the ranks of officers for Uncle Sam's national army. The men came from Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia.

Opening of the second officers training camp here was repetition of the scenes of last June when the first detachment of cadet officers reported for training. The new set of recruits got their first touch of army discipline right "off the bat." They were forced to stand in line for long hours waiting for equipment, for food, for assignment to the squads in which they will drill and for general instructions.

Preliminary organization of the camp started a week ago with the arrival of Lieut. Col. Alvan C. Read, who succeeds Major General E. F. Glenn in command of the post hero. With him came Lieut. Col. L. R. Gignilliat, formerly commandant at Culver Military Academy, who has been assigned as senior instructor for the second training camp, and 52 recently commissioned officers, who will act as assistants. Most of these assistants were chosen from among the graduates of the first camp.

Members of the new camp were assigned to quarters in the cantonment recently occupied by the eighth training regiment of Ohio and West Virginia men, who were graduated August 15. The brick barracks which housed the ninth regiment, of Indiana and Kentucky men, it is understood, will be converted into a group of hospital buildings. This assignment to quarters tended to confirm a report the war department had decided to make Fort Harrison into an important hospital base, with a capacity of more than 2,000 beds.

## \$350,000,000 TO BE ASKED TO BUILD DESTROYERS

Secretary Daniels Takes First Step to Assemble Fleet to Overcome the U-Boat.

By United Press.

Washington, August 27.—A new appropriation of at least \$350,000,000 for destroyers will be asked of congress this week by Secretary Daniels.

Supplementary plants in private ship yards for destroyer manufacture Daniels said, would be built. He declined to say how many destroyers would be built. He added the appropriation might be made more than \$350,000,000. This is the first step towards assembling great numbers of destroyers to beat the U-boat announced by Secretary Daniels recently.

## MORE NEGRO TROOPS WILL BE SENT TO HOUSTON

General Bell Says That He will be Able to Handle the Situation There.

By United Press.

Houston, Tex., August 27.—More negro troops are to be sent to Houston, despite rioting of negro regulars here last week, Major General George Bell, Jr., in charge of the situation, declared today. The Eighth Illinois Infantry, all negroes, are being sent here, Bell stated.

"I can control them and will not recommend that they be sent elsewhere," Bell stated. "There will be no further trouble."

## Weather Forecast for the Week.

Fair and cool weather is indicated for the first part of the week, with increasing cloudiness and probably showers Thursday or Friday.

## How Government Will Control The Supply and Price of Wheat

Food Administration Explains the Difficulties That Have Arisen and Makes Known Its Plans to Overcome Them.

**T**HIS food administration has announced its plans as to the control of wheat, flour and bread.

The disturbance to the world's commerce and short supplies has caused a greater disruption of the normal markets for wheat than any other cereal.

First.—As a result of the isolation of certain of the world's wheat producing countries by either belligerent lines or short shipping the normal determination of the price of wheat by the ebb and flow of commerce is totally destroyed.

Second.—In order to control speculation and to secure more equitable distribution of the available wheat and flour between their countries the allied governments have placed the whole purchase of their supplies in the hands of one buyer. Also the European neutrals are now buying their wheat through single government agents instead of in the normal course of commerce. Therefore the export price of wheat and flour—and this is the real price—if not controlled will be subject to almost a single will of the foreign purchaser.

Third.—In normal times American wheat moves largely to Europe in the fall months. This year the shortage of shipping necessitates its distribution over the entire year. Therefore there is danger of a glut in our warehouse system over a considerable period.

Fourth.—There are large stocks of wheat which cannot be drawn upon by the allies during the war, but in the event of peace or defeat of the submarines these would be available and might seriously demoralize the demand for American wheat.

Fifth.—It must be clearly understood that the guaranteed minimum price of \$2 per bushel for wheat, set out in the food bill, does not apply to the 1917 harvest, but only to the 1918 harvest, and then under conditions which must be elaborated. There is therefore no determined price for the 1917 harvest.

### Must Regulate the Price.

The result of this situation is that the normal price making machinery is entirely broken down unless some efficient government action is brought into play. Either (a) the American producer may face a slump in wheat, possibly below his production cost, and (b) the export price of wheat, which ultimately determines the real price, is at the will of a single agency. (c) Some one must buy the surplus wheat at any given moment, and if the surplus passes into speculative hands it will be held for higher prices later in the year. (d) With stabilized prices, extra hazards are introduced into all distribution links, which must be paid for by the consumer. It must be evident that the United States government can more justly deal with the situation than any of the agencies mentioned.

Therefore the food administration has determined to take the following course:

First, in order to eliminate speculation in wheat and flour, all elevators and mills of over 100 barrels daily capacity will be required to take out a government license, the conditions of this license to be that only reasonable and customary charges shall be made for warehouse service, that no wheat shall be stored for more than thirty days without the approval of the food administration and that certain information as to receipts and shipments shall be supplied regularly. The grain exchanges are being asked to suspend all dealings and quotations in future wheat. These regulations will come into force Sept. 1.

While farmers' co-operative elevators are excepted by the food bill, this, however, applies only to mutual concerns and not to stock companies, and, in any event, under the advantages of joining the plan none are likely to stand out.

### To Open Agencies at Terminals.

In substitution of the broken down marketing machinery the food administration proposes to open agencies for the purchase of all wheat at the principal terminals, carrying on its transactions with the usual dealers, and it is prepared to take the whole harvest if necessary in order to maintain a fair price and will resell wheat for export in such quantities as we can afford to part with in protection of our own people, on one hand, and to sell, on the other, to the millers for domestic consumption. The administration will make no charge except a nominal percentage to cover costs of the operation, and arrangements will be made which will assure the government against loss.

In order that nothing shall be left to mischarge we are setting up a properly constituted and independent auditing committee, which will check all transactions at every point.

The food administration, under these arrangements, would have a large influence in fixing the price of wheat. With a view to determining a fair price, the president has approved the appointment of a committee to be selected from representatives of the producing sections and consuming elements of the nation. This committee

Food Control Bill Does Not Fix Minimum Price For 1917 Crop, and This Must Be Kept Within Reason, to Curb Speculators.

will be assembled under the chairmanship of President Garfield of Williams college, and it will be the duty of this committee to determine a fair price for the 1917 harvest. Upon the determination of this fair basis it is the intention of the food administration to use every authority given it under the bill and the control of exports to effect the universality of this fair basis throughout the whole of the 1917 harvest year without change or fluctuation. It should thus be clear that it will not be to the advantage of any producer to hold back his grain in anticipation of further advance, for he will do so only at his own cost of storage and interest, and if it is necessary for the government to buy the entire wheat harvest, in order to maintain this fair price in protection of the producer, the food administrators intend to do so.

### A Blow at Speculators.

Furthermore, the holding of wheat or flour contracts by persons not engaged in the trade, and even when in trade, in larger quantities than are necessary for the ordinary course of their business is unlawful under the act, and such cases will be prosecuted with vigor. And such holders would be advised to liquidate their contracts at once.

"By the above arrangement we believe that we shall stabilize the price of wheat throughout the year, that the hazards of operation due to fluctuating prices which are imposed upon our milling and distributing community will be eliminated, and therefore their business can return to the normal lines and the normal margins of profit, and that we shall not only have stabilized the price of wheat, but stabilized the price of flour, and that it should enable us to arrive at a stabilized price of bread," says the board.

The food administration has had the patriotic co-operation of the leading millers of the country, and these millers have organized at the request of the food administration a committee to represent the entire trade. Detailed proposals for an agreed differential of profit and expenses per barrel of flour and per ton of feed are under discussion. Under this arrangement the public will be assured an equitable and stabilized price of flour based upon the cost of raw material, and we confidently expect the volunteer arrangement with the mills which will give satisfaction to the public.

The universal endeavor over the country to reduce consumption of wheat breadstuffs, in order that we may have the requisite exports with which to carry the allies over the forthcoming winter, will result in a largely increased amount of wheat available for export. If it were exported as wheat it would result in diminution of employment in our mills and, of equal importance, curtailment of supply of mill feed for our dairy cattle. Therefore the food administration will stipulate for a large proportion of export of flour instead of wheat, and as the export orders for flour will be given subject to the approval of the food administration those which co-operate with the food administration will be given the benefit of the exports employment. By thus encouraging the home production of flour the manufacturing cost will be reduced, and therefore the American public will receive indirect benefit in lowered margins of cost in distribution.

In accordance with the policy of the administration to co-operate with all trades, it is also discussing details of voluntary arrangements with the flour distributors by which agreed differentials may be effected in the wholesale trade.

### Investigate Cost of Baking.

An exhaustive investigation is being made into the cost of baking and bread distribution, and active discussions are being carried on with the bakers' war emergency committee as to plans for the elimination of waste in the industry and the production of a standard loaf.

It is impossible to anticipate the price to be enunciated by the "fair price committee," under Dr. Garfield, and it will probably require two or three weeks in its determination.

The basis of determination will be to arrive at a price which represents a fair return to the producer for his patriotic endeavor to increase the supply and a proper reduction of the cost of flour to the consumer.

It must be evident to all thinking persons that unless the price of wheat, flour and bread can be materially reduced we cannot expect to maintain the present wage scale of the country and that we must in this social readjustment lose efficiency at a time when we can afford no such sacrifice.

### Cheaper to Travel.

Now that Detroit banks are again charging a discount on Canadian currency it is cheaper for the possessor of Canadian money in any large amounts to pay his fare on the ferryboats, lose several hours en route to Windsor and exchange his money at a Canadian bank.

### Put on Seventy-five Tons.

In one month 10,000 sailors at Great Lakes training station have gained seventy-five tons in aggregate weight.



## SEVEREST TESTS IN AVIATION CORPS

### Candidates For Airmen Must Meet Rigid Requirements.

### MANY ARE REFUSED DAILY

Must Not Only Be Physically Sound but Must Have Acute Eyesight and Balance—Sense of Touch Is Also Carefully Examined by Physicians and Many Refused on These Grounds

Perfect physical condition is only one of the requisites of the aviator, and the degree of perfection desired is far beyond that expected in any other branch of the government military service. But to top this off, the finest organs, perfect limbs and all around physical proficiency count as nothing unless the candidate for a place in the aerial corps can pass a series of tests which for ingenuity of search are appalling to the man under the probe.

Strong, vigorous youths who could fit into any other branch of the service are daily refused in aviation because their lack of balance, the sixth sense, which few knew any possessed, would condemn them to speedy death, or because of their inability to distinguish browns from greens at great heights would cause them to drop into treetops instead of plowed fields.

### Whispering Test Next.

The candidate must fall within the weights of 120 pounds as a minimum and 190 pounds as a maximum. After each man is credited with his mark for physical fitness and soundness of the organs his hearing is examined by the whispering test at distances of twenty feet.

All possible diseases are then investigated. Each man is sounded and examined from the top of the head to the soles of his feet. If any has skin disease, varicose veins or other complaints of a similar nature he is counted out until cured. Flat feet, unless they are of a very serious nature, are not a bar to the aviator, as he is not compelled to march.

The dynamic test follows. This is the first deviation from a general physical examination. Each candidate is compelled to stand in a corner of the room and walk diagonally forward with eyes shut and then walk backward to the point from which he started. This tests his sense of direction.

### The Vital Sixth Sense.

The most interesting part remains. That is to discover how well developed in each man is the vital sixth sense, the principle of equilibration. An expert on this subject explains it as follows:

"In each ear are three tiny canals filled with lymph. These really are the spirit levels of the body. Movement in any direction is communicated through the flow of the fluid in these tiny canals to sensitive nerves, which carry the impression to the brain. This organ in turn sets about correcting the balance in the normal method."

Then begins the test of balance. The candidate is seated in an armchair working upon a pivot, with a head rest for security and a tall handle projecting above, by which the chair can be turned. The youth is told to fasten his eye upon an object and then close his eyes.

The chair is then spun rapidly to the right, ten revolutions in twenty seconds. As it is stopped suddenly facing the stationary object the candidate opens his eyes and endeavors to focus them upon the object. The dizzy motion causes the eyes to jerk rapidly from side to side until they regain their natural control. Twenty-six seconds are allowed for the nerves to re-

gain control. Then the same test is performed with the spinning to the left. This test shows the rapidity with which the candidate regains control of his balance after being violently twisted and turned.

### Testing Sense Touch.

The spontaneous touch test next is in order. The candidate closes his eyes. The physician standing before him at arm's length holds his index finger so that the youth's finger rests upon it. He is then ordered to raise his arm and allow it to descend gradually to see whether it will come back to the same point of contact.

This was no very severe task, but that which followed was one of the hardest of the day. The man is spun in the chair as fast as it can be turned and then, when brought to a standstill is compelled to raise and lower each arm alternately three times in succession in sixteen seconds to see how far past the point of touch his finger will rest. When the spinning is to the right the hand drifts in the opposite direction, and vice versa.

The real test that shows the marvel of the balance in the ear is disclosed when the youth is forced to sit in the chair, with fists upon knees and head bent forward until the forehead touches the hands. The chair is revolved slowly five times, and the candidate is ordered to sit erect without opening his eyes. If he has natural balance as he sits up he falls heavily to the side opposite to that toward which he was revolving.

After the youth has passed through all of these tests and made a perfect mark the physicians say he need have no fear that he will lack the proper balance and sight for cruising in the air.

### Prejudiced.

"Professor Diggs, the famous archeologist, is said to have discovered half a dozen buried cities."

"Mrs. Diggs ought to be proud of him."

"Well, yes. But she would probably have more respect for his ability as an explorer if she didn't have to find his hat for him nearly every time he leaves the house."

### THINKS UP NEW ONES.



"Married life is pretty monotonous." "Say not so; I can't tell the same lie to my wife twice."

### Revelation.

"Oh, language is a curious thing, And strange results its use may bring. The more we talk the more we show How many things we do not know."

### A Legal Claim.

"She has the loveliest complexion I have seen in many a day."

"But it isn't her own complexion."

"You mean her coloring is artificial. Maybe so, but the fact that she is wearing it on her own face and has probably paid for the materials entitles her to claim possession, I should say."

### Overworked.

"It's astonishing how much money is spent in trying to amuse the tired business man."

"But I understand that such ventures are usually profitable?"

"Oh, yes. So much so, in fact, that some way will soon have to be found to amuse tired theatrical managers."

## INTERNEED ALIENS ARE WELL TREATED

### Have Comfortable Quarters Near Hot Springs, N. C.

### OBEY ALL THE CAMP RULES

No Trouble Has Occurred, and None Is Expected—Are Well Fed at a Cost of 50 Cents a Day Per Man to the Government—Cooks From Interned Liners Prepare the Food.

Prisoners from an enemy land may be ill treated in some countries, but not so in the United States. The Germans interned at Hot Springs, N. C., thirty-eight miles west of Asheville, in the heart of the Blue Ridge, live in comfort and eat their fill at a hotel which the United States has leased. The building is set in a hundred acres of shaded lawn. The alien guests are 100 officers and 500 members of the crews of German merchant ships held in American ports when the European war began.

Surrounding the property is a four foot wire fence, patrolled by khaki clad men armed with pistols and badged as "watchmen." Fence and guards are chiefly to keep out curious Americans, not to keep in the Germans. If any German thinks of escaping, which probably none of them does, the unwise of such a course is suggested by long, lean mountaineer hunters, who pause at the fence to stare with impulsive faces at the foreigners.

A month ago the Germans were taken to Hot Springs from Ellis Island and other immigrant stations. They are officially designated as "detained immigrants," aliens who had not chosen to take up residence in this country prior to hostilities with Germany and are now eligible to do so. Six hundred more are going as soon as quarters now building are completed.

No Trouble Is Expected.

"What will you do if they make trouble?" was asked of the director of internment, Alfred Hampton.

"Why answer that until there is trouble?" he countered.

There has been no trouble. The Germans obey the few rules imposed on them. They answer roll call at 9 a. m. daily and take part in a fire drill. Then they are practically free, within the grounds, until taps sound at 11 p. m. They are practically on the honor system and are allowed to make rules for their own guidance through a number of committees. They work when they work and play when they play idly but little. A massive, broad shouldered coal passer who was seen looking for a four leafed clover was as attentive to his task as if he were seeking a lost diamond. The chief officers have organized classes, and daily instruction is given to petty officers and common seamen in mathematics, navigation and languages.

"In three years all these men will have the technical education necessary to command a ship," said Mr. Hampton.

Squads run through military setting up exercises daily. Some of the men work for the government, including fifty ship carpenters being engaged in the construction of the new barracks, and others are employed as day laborers. The pay ranges from \$20 to \$30 a month. A number of the men work in the seven acre tract, where a fine crop of vegetables is growing, and others find diversion in their own little garden plots. Agriculture appeals to most of the interned men, but not many of them know all there is to know about plants. Most of them are from the seaboard and have had little experience in the fields. One captain has a little plot, outlined with white stones, in which he is cultivating beans and corn. A large and prosperous Jimson weed which the poor man thinks is some American vegetable sprang up from a former planting.

"I did not notice that thing until it was half grown," explained an official, "and now I haven't the heart to tell the captain it is a rank weed."

### Build a Miniature Village.

By the riverside the officers have built a village of miniature rustic houses, using tree limbs and roots, stones, odds and ends of material found on the hotel grounds. One house has panels of old matting. There are seats and tables, but no steins.

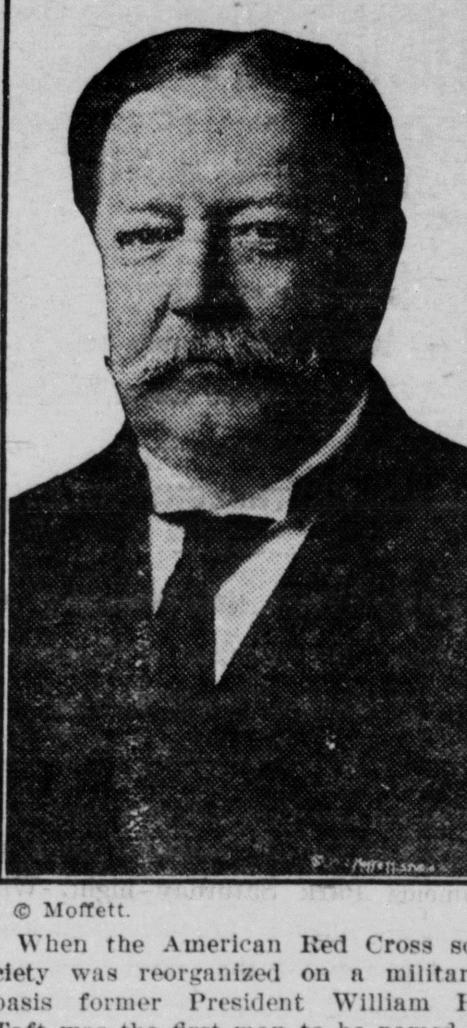
The prisoners are allowed to receive newspapers and other reading matter and, subject to the station censor, to write and receive letters. About thirty members of German officers' families have come to the village of Hot Springs, and these the officers are privileged to receive for an hour each Sunday. They can see them as often as they wish, the families coming to the fence, but no conversation is allowed except during the Sunday hour. Few visitors are allowed to inspect the station, and they are not permitted to speak to the Germans except by way of salutation in passing. The Germans do not salute the Americans in charge, although they generally speak in salutation. The watchmen are not supposed to talk with them.

"But the rules don't say we mustn't listen to them talk," said a guard off duty. "It wouldn't be any use to tell these folks anything anyway," said he.

"because they wouldn't believe you. They say the Americans have never repaired the ship engines they damaged. They say it can't be done outside of Germany."

## WILLIAM H. TAFT

Former President Conspicuous In the Public Eye Since He Retired From Office.



**THOUSANDS HEAR  
BRYAN'S ADDRESS**  
(Continued from first page)

zens. A man who is not with this government in this war is either wrong in head or heart. Every man should guard his utterance, but the tongue is not apt to slip unless the heart skids and the best thing is to watch the heart."

Mr. Bryan urged the public to assist in the production and conservation of food. He clearly defined the distinction between the minimum price and the maximum price rule which has been applied by the government. The minimum price, he said, was established to encourage the farmer to increase crop production and to assure him of a reasonable profit for his labor. The maximum price, he declared, is to protect the consumer from exorbitant prices which might be charged by an unpatriotic few whose greed allows them to speculate on food commodities.

"It is not enough that the United States supplies her citizens and her soldiers, but we must also supply our allies. Our allies have been in this war for more than three years and they are seriously handicapped in production. They look to us to supply them." He urged that production be made more efficient and that there be brought into the ranks of the producers as many boys as possible. He said there are approximately 300,000 boys now affiliated with corn clubs and similar clubs and that there ought to be three times that many.

Mr. Bryan bitterly assailed the liquor traffic and the liquor interests, declaring that if this country is to meet the crisis in the food situation in an efficient manner it must abolish the manufacture of intoxicating liquors which represents a consumption of grain to the value of \$750,000,000 annually. "This is an average of \$35 a family or \$7 per capita," he said. If we can save this it is like adding a wheat crop to the country's food supply. He said that the government has abolished the manufacture of whiskey and declared that it should also have prohibited the manufacture of beer which consumes twice as much grain as whiskey. "The brewers are spending more than the distillers to subsidize public opinion," he declared. A drunkard, he said, always starts in beer kindergarten and then enters a whiskey university. The government should not keep the kindergartens to create the alcoholic appetites and abolish the manufacture of whiskey. Whiskey and beer are boon companions, he said, and they should die together.

Mr. Bryan recalled that during the Spanish-American war the government left to the colonels of the army the decision whether or not intoxicating liquors would be sold to the soldiers on the camp grounds. He said he ruled that they could not be sold to the men of his regiment. Later, a law was enacted which prohibited establishment of saloons on army camp grounds and the decision was not left to any commanding officer. Secretary Daniels, he said, had ruled that intoxicants should not be sold to the men of the navy, and only recently a regulation was established making it unlawful to sell intoxicating liquor to any man in uniform. "This is a far reaching regulation. But we can secure prohibition by the enactment of a simple law. Only a few lines would be required. Why not enact a law requiring everybody to wear a uniform?" He said he could see no reason why there be a line between the men in the army and those without. The soldiers, he said, are such as able to protect themselves and to withstand temptation as the men outside the army.

"There is no day between the cradle and the grave when a man is safe when he begins using intoxicating liquors," said Mr. Bryan. The speaker said that Russia had surrendered \$450,000,000 annually in revenue by abolishing the manufacture of vodka, and that the first great act of sober Russia was to free itself of the most despotic government in the world. He said there is no

## CHARGING THE "ENEMY" AT FORT M'PHERSON



Photo by American Press Association.

At the training camp at Fort McPherson, Ga., the bayonet drill consists of a mimic charge "over the top," with bags of straw to take the place of the enemy.

### Twenty Years Ago Today

Taken from the files of the Seymour Republican:

#### Fell from Engine.

A telegram from Allison, Ill., this afternoon to Dr. Graessle stated his brother, Charley, had the misfortune of falling from his engine today resulting in serious injuries. He was taken to Vincennes for medical treatment. Dr. Graessle went to Vincennes this afternoon.

#### Institute Closed.

The County Teacher's Institute closed this afternoon at Brownstown. The work of the week has been generally satisfactory and Prof. Payne received much praise for the manner in which he conducted his first institute. The enrollment on Thursday was 164 which was the largest attendance of the week.

Simon Earet was thirty-four and his brother, Ben, of Jennings county was eighteen. The occasion was well remembered.

Daniel Hughes, of Medora has

shipped two fine car loads of stock to the Cincinnati markets and shipped two car loads from Cincinnati back to Medora to fatten.

George Mitchell, of Freetown moved his family to Indianapolis today where he will run a meat shop.

Charles Dahlenburg, boss weaver at the Woolen Mills, who had an attack of paralysis eighteen months ago is mending slowly. He is unable to do any work.

#### Closed the Work.

The work of the itinerants' school closed today after a profitable session of four days. Both faculty and students worked hard and late last night in order to get through before noon. All who were connected with the school are well pleased with its results.

John Oesting, who has been seriously ill with stomach trouble is no better at this writing.

Buffalo Bill with his wild west show passed through this city early this morning enroute from Louisville to Indianapolis.

reason why the American people should worry about the loss of revenue which will come with national prohibition. "Any nation that can loan \$7,000,000,000 in one day doesn't have to haggle with brewers, distillers and saloon-keepers about revenue."

Mr. Bryan praised the government for its step towards the taxation of war incomes. He said the soldier is giving everything and the burden should be equalized so far as possible by placing the monetary cost of the war on those who profit from it. He said that the public would be taxed heavily on account of the war but that if he knew the American people they would pay it without complaint. He said that government bonds were the safest form of security. He declared that there was talk of the world becoming bankrupt, but that if such a thing did happen the United States would be the last nation to fail to pay its bonds.

#### Sunday School Report.

	Att	Col.
First Baptist.....	186	\$5.05
First M. E.....	155	4.91
German M. E.....	149	4.45
Nazarene.....	79	2.54
Central Christian....	77	2.30
Woodstock Baptist..	68	2.29
St. Paul.....	63	2.31
Presbyterian.....	57	2.21
Glenlawn Mission....	34	.56
Southwest Mission... Total .....	31	.68
	899	\$27.30

Mr. and Mr. Wilford Page, of Crothersville were here Saturday to Paris Crossing, were here Saturday to attend the patriotic celebration.

#### HOOSIER BRIEFS.

Bluffton.—The Wells county teachers' institute opened here today, to continue through Friday. A feature of the sessions will be lectures on the Gary school system by S. J. Brickley and A. W. Lester.

Princeton.—Police and citizens here are on the watch for a "Peeping Tom" who has badly frightened many Princeton women and girls recently.

Crown Point.—Lake county teachers held their annual institute here today.

Hartford City.—The teachers' institute of Blackford county opened a three day session in the local high school today.

Indianapolis.—Prominent educational workers will speak before the Marion county teachers' institute which started here today. Addresses will be delivered by W. D. Howe, of Indiana University; G. I. Christie, of Purdue and State Superintendent of Schools Ellis.

Greensburg.—In a monster patriotic demonstration, Greensburg bade good-bye today to Decatur county soldiers who will leave soon to enter war service. Business houses will close this afternoon between 2 o'clock and 4. Prominent speakers will address the soldiers from the court house square.

Dr. A. May and Emory Hall, of

DOINGS OF THE VAN LOONS

#### LAST OF UNION SERVICES HELD

(Continued from first page)

obedience to the laws for order. This thief found there is a stronger will than that of the government. Above his cross the speaker placed the words, "The ages of sin is death." He said that all sin is punished but not in the same way.

The speaker said that the second thief who died with the Christ accepted Him at the first opportunity that he had. He said that the thief has spent his life in places where he had no opportunity to hear of Christ. He said that the sinner does not suffer along, but brings sorrow and suffering upon others. Not all the affects of sin can be wiped away by forgiveness, the speaker asserted. "Whoever sins will be poorer through all eternity for that sin," he declared.

The speaker said that the one principle of all churches should be "there is redemption in Christ Jesus and redemption for every soul." The death of Christ is proof of God's love for mankind, the minister said, for the suffering of God in giving his son to the world was more severe than the suffering of the Christ.

The meetings have been very successful and have been well attended. The local ministers have delivered the sermons and the interest in the services has steadily increased. The plan proved so successful that it is very probable that a similar series of meetings will be conducted next summer.

Beginning with next Sunday evening the regular Sunday night services will be held at the respective churches.

#### ADVERTISED LIST

The following is a list of letters remaining in the Post Office at Seymour, Indiana, and if not delivered in 14 days will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

August 27, 1917.

#### LADIES.

Miss Unice Blair.  
Mrs. Mary Esler.  
Mrs. R. E. Peet.  
Miss Ruth Sutton.

#### MEN.

Frank Conley.  
Wm. Donahue.  
Bishop Goodman.  
D. A. Hadley.  
James Weightman.

#### ALLEN SWOPE, P. M.

#### Baptist S. S. Picnic.

The First Baptist Sunday School will hold the annual picnic at the city park next Friday, Aug. 31. All members of the church and Sunday School and their friends are invited to spend the day together. The program committee is planning a series of interesting contests for the afternoon.

Republican Want Ads. Get Results.

## You Can Shake Loose from The Tortures of Rheumatism

### By using S. S. S.

The germs of Rheumatism are in the blood, which is laden with millions of the minute demons of pain, causing untold suffering and bringing its victim from vigor and strength to almost helplessness. To get real and genuine relief from this disease, these disease germs must be completely routed out of the system through the blood.

S. S. S. has been used for fifty years with satisfactory results in the

treatment of Rheumatism. It acts directly upon the blood, which it promptly purifies of all disease germs. It is a powerful antidote, and eliminates from the blood all trace of rheumatic germs, building up and strengthening the run-down system.

Write to-day to our medical director, who will give you valuable advice regarding the proper treatment of your own case. Address Swift Specific Co., Dept. I, Atlanta, Ga.

### AMERICAN ARMY HAS BAD CASE OF SWAGGERSTICKITIS

Small Cane Carried by Soldiers So They will Keep their Hands Out of Their Pockets.

(By George Martin, United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, August 25.—America's army has a bad case of swaggerstickitis.

The disease is virulent and has affected practically every officer and enlisted man the country has. The swagger stick itself is just a young, inexperienced cane. It's about two and a half feet long and looks very much like a robust lead pencil.

"The swagger stick is used," said Captain William M. Hudson of the field hospital unit at Camp Ordway, "to keep the soldier's hands out of his trousers pockets." Maybe if every "dip" in the country was supplied one it would keep his hands out of other people's trousers pockets. The Captain didn't say. But the idea's worth trying.

Anyhow, Uncle Sam thinks the swagger stick is all right. He's very particular about the soldierly appearance of his soldiers. Very! "And when walking," said one of his chevroned representatives, "a soldier who has nothing in his hands generally stoops and destroys his military front. But when he carries a swagger stick to balance in his hands he walks erect."

But there's a point the officer over-

looked. The swagger stick is a splendid weapon. If as many Germans had come as near being blinded, garroted, run through and otherwise permanently disabled with the blasted things as we have, we are sure the war department would seriously consider putting them on the firing line and away from Pennsylvania avenue.

When one wears a swagger stick, naturally one swaggers. And when one swaggers when one wears a swagger stick, one is apt to cause one's fellow citizens to seek life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness in other and less swaggerstickey fields of endeavor.

Now we have no prejudice against the swagger stick, as such. But when one daily, in one's peregrinations here and there about town is a momentary danger of being swaggersticked to death on all sides, one's apt to damn the swagger stick heartily, military appearance or no military appearance.

Mrs. Minnie Waldron, of Bloomington, has returned here after a visit at Louisville and will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Jason Brown for a few days before returning home.

### CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND. Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand. Boxes in gold metallic boxes sealed with the Royal Seal. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. For full information, send 10 cents for a copy of CHICHESTER'S PILLS. 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

# Hypoferrin FOR BETTER NERVES

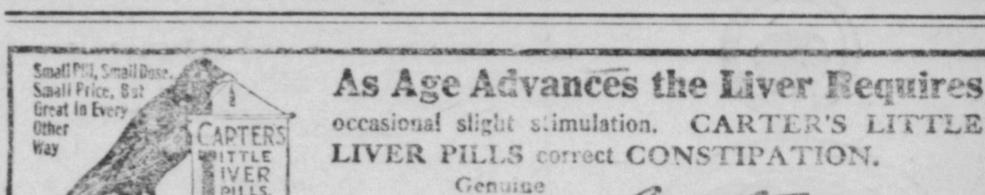
Better nerves—better health. For the run-down, tired, weak and worn. HYPOFERRIN Tablets furnish the nerve food that Nature has denied you. A single day's treatment often produces remarkable results.—\$1.00 per package, 5 packages for \$5.00 from your Druggist, or direct from us if you cannot supply you. Sold only on the condition that we refund your money if you are not pleased with HYPOFERRIN results. The Sentinel Company, Inc., Masonic Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio.

### Much More Than Your Money's Worth

The Original Economy Fabrics

Honey Cloth 52/54 in. wide, 8 1/2 to 9 ozs. to the yd., for hard wear suits, coats, skirts, etc. and for curtains, etc. for curtains and fast colors. You will feel DRESSED UP all the time if you wear these goods. For sale by L. L. LEISER, WHITMAN & CO., Inc., 881 Broadway, New York City.

P. S. Act on this advice.—If your dealer does not keep them, just cut out the name of your dealer and mail it to us. We will send him samples at once and advise him of your request.



Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price, Still Great in Every Other Way

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Colorless or Pale Faces usually indicates the absence of iron in the blood, a condition which will be greatly helped by Carter's Iron Pills.

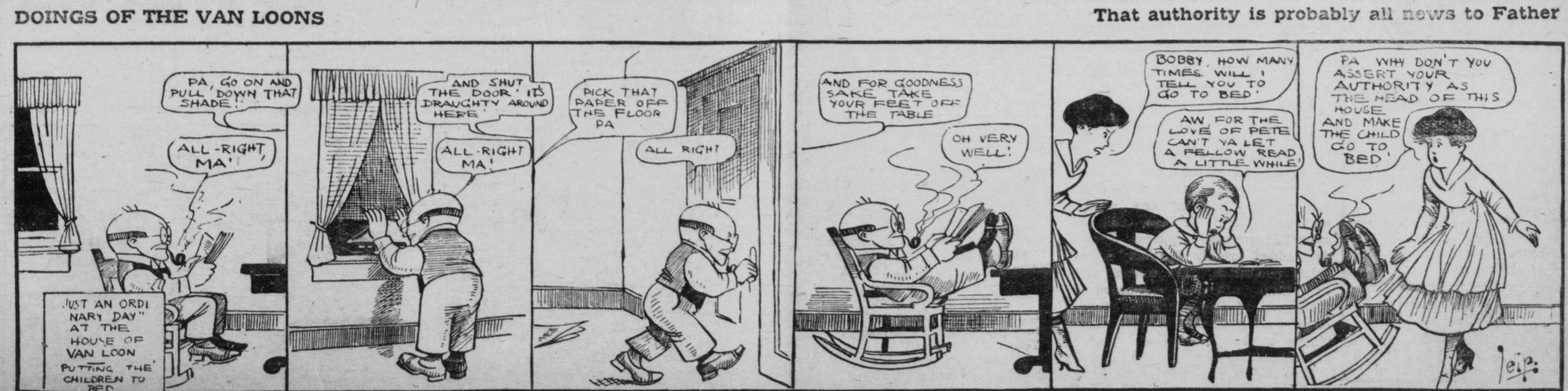
As Age Advances the Liver Requires occasional slight stimulation. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS correct CONSTIPATION.

Genuine bears signature

Great Good

That authority is probably all news to Father

#### DOINGS OF THE VAN LOONS



## SEYMORE DAILY REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH, Editor and Publisher  
Entered at the Seymour, Indiana, Post-  
office as Second-class Matter.

DAILY—By Carrier.

One Year	\$5.00
Six Months	2.50
Three Months	1.25
One Week	.10
DAILY—By Mail in Advance	
One Year	\$3.00
Six Months	1.50
Three Months	.75
One Week	.10
WEEKLY	
One Year in Advance	\$1.00

National Advertising Representatives  
CARPENTER-SCHERER CO.  
People's Gas Bldg. - Chicago  
Fifth Ave. Bldg. - New York

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1917.



## REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

Mayor—J. H. Andrews.  
Clerk—Harry Findley.  
Treasurer—S. H. Amick.  
Councilman-at-large—C. R. Emery and Harry F. McColgin.  
Ward Councilmen.  
First—John A. Goodale.  
Second—Avis Headley.  
Third—Windom Goss.  
Fourth—Eugene Ireland.  
Fifth—Henry Roegge.

## THE CELEBRATION

The Patriotic Day observance here Saturday was one of the most successful single day celebrations that has ever been held in this city. Expressions heard during the day showed that the visitors were pleased with the excellent program. The address by Mr. G. I. Christie, state food administrator, was timely and he gave valuable advice to his audience. The excellent address by Mr. William Jennings Bryan was a fitting climax to the day's celebration. It goes without saying that the crowd was greatly pleased with both of these speeches.

The exhibition drills by Company K were witnessed with great pleasure. Local people were surprised at the proficiency of the boys, some of whom left their homes here only a few days ago to join the company. The work of the Company showed that their training is not only good, but that they are interested in their work. The musical programs by the Regimental Band, the Seymour Concert Band and the Reddington band were greatly appreciated and the rounds of applause showed the enthusiasm with which the various selections were received.

Seymour rejoices that Company K and the Regimental Band could spend the day here. It rejoices that arrangements could be made to serve the boys with such an appetizing dinner. The visiting soldiers were loud in their praise of the courtesy which was accorded them. Such affairs as the one Saturday are a good thing for a community. It gives the people an opportunity to do real service for the boys who are fighting their battles.

The success of the day is due to

the work of the organization and the support which it received from local business men and residents. The members of the committee worked untiringly that the day might be a success. They were glad to co-operate with the State Food Commission in holding the observance here. Good results ought to come from the meeting. The patriotic spirit of the entire community ought to be quickened by the presence of the National Guardsmen and the realization that everyone has a part to play in bringing victory to the United States in this war.

## AMERICAN CREDIT

American credit is today the best in the world. This fact was emphasized by Mr. Bryan in his address here Saturday night. He mentioned that enemies of the United States are striving to give the impression that government bonds are not good security. But when government bonds lose their worth, every individual contract will be valueless. The bonds of the United States are the safest form of security that is purchasable today.

In a recent bulletin which has been issued by the treasury department the question of government securities is discussed. It answers the question of whether or not the bonds of the United States are good. The bulletin says:

"Thus the government will have value received for the money it borrows from the people and the people will have value received for the money they loaned the government and the products they sold their government and the European nations engaged in war with Germany. As Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has expressed it—"All of this financing is largely merely a matter of shifting credits. All of the money will remain in this country and will not involve any loss of gold or any loss of values."

"Of course the United States is going to pay these bonds at maturity and is going to pay interest on them in the meanwhile. It is going to pay part with the money it will later collect from our debtor European governments engaged in war with Germany; it is going to pay part with money raised by taxation. It is not going to pay them out of the capital of the United States or out of the capital of the people of the United States. The money is to come from the annual income and production of the country which now amount to fifty billion. The yearly agricultural production of the United States is more than ten billion dollars and the mineral production three billion. The profits of converting raw material into finished products amount annually to ten billion dollars. These are just some of our main sources of annual income."

"The raising of money by the sale of bonds and the expenditure of that money for purposes of war are not going to injure or destroy the productive capacity of our fields, factories, or mines. There is waste in war, and a great deal of waste, but war is not all waste. The actual waste in this war may be more than made up by the speeding up of our industries under the stimulus of the war."

Mention of the celebration here Saturday should not pass without a word of praise for the excellent manner in which the big crowd was handled by the local police. The traffic regulations were enforced strictly and prevented serious congestion of traffic. Without such a system the streets would have been blockaded and the danger of accidents would have been enhanced. The police handled the enormous crowd at the park in a most excellent manner. The machines were kept moving, yet in such a way that the safety of pedestrians was given every protection and safeguard possible. The police deserve much praise for their efficient work.

One of the sweetest things we have heard of for a long time is that the price of sugar is to be reduced.

SEYMORE CONCERT BAND  
FURNISHED GOOD PROGRAM

Musical Organization Receives Many Favorable Comments for Splendid Program—Reddington Band.

Many favorable comments were passed by visitors in this city Saturday as a result of the splendid program furnished by the Seymour Concert Band throughout the day. The musical organization is fast becoming recognized as one of the best in southern Indiana and the splendid program rendered Saturday added greatly to their established reputation. The concert given Saturday afternoon was heard by thousands of people and the musicians were greeted with hearty applause at the conclusion of each number.

The Reddington band also came

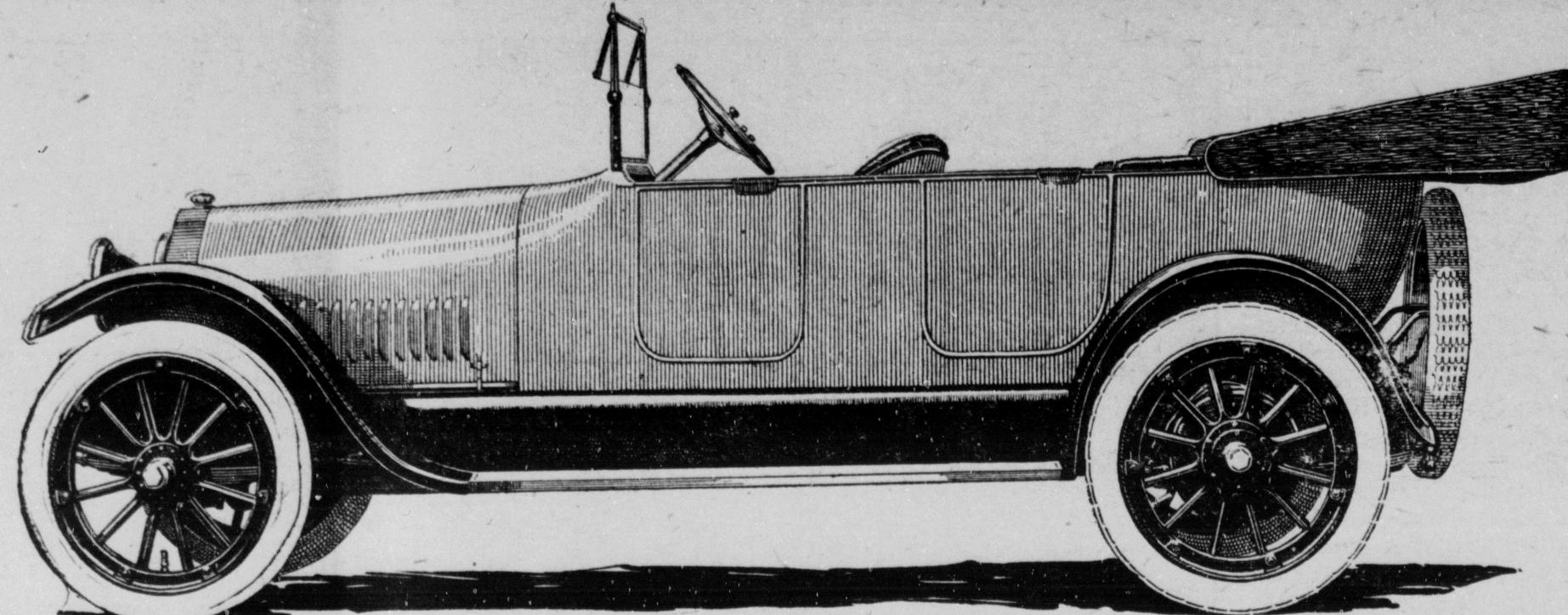


## Newest Craze

Have the dial on your watch made luminous.

You can tell the time no matter how dark it is.

GEO. F. KAMMAN  
Jeweler and Optometrist.  
Phone 249. Seymour, Ind.



BUY NOW AND YOU SAVE THE COST OF A SET OF TIRES  
STUDEBAKER PRICES STILL REMAIN THE SAME AS THEY WERE LAST SPRING

## September 15th Studebaker prices advance

FOUR from \$985 to \$1050

SIX from \$1250 to \$1385

Other Models Will Advance Proportionately

It's really same as if we furnished an extra set of tires free. Better place your order today

BEVINS - EVERBACK AUTO COMPANY

13 West Third Street. Phone 70

## Social Events

## Coming Events

## Tuesday.

Loyal Devoir Society of the Central Christian church with Miss Elsie Reynolds, West Second street.

## Wednesday.

Priscilla Club with Mrs. A. W. Mills, North Chestnut street.

## Thursday.

Knights and Ladies of Security at Court of Honor hall.

W. R. C. at the G. A. R. hall.

Good Cheer Circle of the First Baptist church with McGannon.

## Friday.

Ladies' Aid Society of the First Methodist church at the church parlor.

## STUDY CLUB.

The members of the Brownstown Study Club were very pleasantly entertained this afternoon at the home of Miss Ada Manion in Brownstown township. During the afternoon an interesting program was given, each of the members presenting a brief topic. Plans were also made for the outline of the year book and at the close of the afternoon a luncheon was served. The guests included Mrs. Sadie Hamilton, Mrs. George W. Gunder, Mrs. H. H. Prince, Mrs. D. A. Kochenour, Miss Ellen Welsh and Miss Lena Boyatt.

in for special praise for the splendid concert given from the platform near the corner of Second and Chestnut streets Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Under the direction of J. Marley Hall, the band rendered some inspiring as well as beautiful music which was highly appreciated.

## A 50-50 Proposition.

"So she has agreed to be yours?"

"That was not exactly the way she expressed it."

"No?"

"She said she would be as much mine as I would be hers."

## Knew the Symptoms.

"George, dear," said the young wife, "you are growing handsomer every day."

"Yes, darling," replied the wise George, "it's a habit I seem to have just before your birthday arrives."

None That Old.

First Lawyer—How about old Bill's will?

Second Lawyer—Oh! he left \$15,000 to every unmarried woman of over forty years in the country.

First Lawyer—There'll be no takers.

## One Guess.

John Cornhusk—Whadda say yer boy's a-doin' up ter the city?

Cy Taters—B'gosh, he's a conductor.

Josh Cornhusk—Street car, orchestra or columy?

## Its Extent.

'So Ruggles is not a pro-German?'

"No; he is too egotistic to favor any land except the one with I-boats."

## Necessary Adjunct.

"Hello, old man. Hear you're in the literary game. Selling anything?"

"Yes; life insurance."

The Reddington band also came

## ENTERTAINED AT CAMP.

Messrs. Harry Jr. and Lee Miller, William and Edwin Fetig, Willard and Paul Becker, Simeon Jones, Glen and Robert Keach and Harold Mercer who are spending several weeks camping at White river near Rockford, entertained the following guests Sunday afternoon: Prof. and Mrs. A. E. Murphy, Misses Josephine White, Edna Dixon, Mary Lee Galbraith and Magdalene Fetig.

## WEDDING ANNOUNCED.

Announcements have been received of the marriage of Lieut. Paul A. Morris of Noblesville, and Miss Amy Jessup of Carmel, which took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Jessup, Thursday, August 16. For the last two years Lieut. Morris has been the principal of the Crothersville high school and has a number of friends throughout Jackson county.

## DINNER PARTY.

In honor of Miss Cornelia Knauff, of Marion, O., who is visiting friends in this city, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Livenparger entertained with a six o'clock dinner Sunday evening at their home on South O'Brien street. Covers were laid for eight including Mr. and Mrs. Livenparger, Misses Cornelia Knauff, Elsie Miller and Gladys Marie Becker; Messrs. Omer Greenman, Albert and William Pfaffenberger.

## Setting Them Right.

"This writer says the so-called Hawaiian music being played everywhere in this country is nothing of the sort."

"I'm glad to hear you say so," replied the patron of vaudeville. "I've always had a kind of admiration for the Hawaiians which I was rapidly losing."

## NOWHERE.



"Just one little word would make me happy."

"Yes, but where will you find a woman who will stop with one word?"

## Set to Music.

Graphophones will soothe the hens; In this experts all concur. So we see them in their pens, Set to music, as it were.

## The Hard Part.

The Sporting Reporter—I suppose it's hard to get the descriptions of the women's gown correct?

The Society Reporter—No; the hardest part is to write the descriptions so that each person will consider herself the best-dressed woman present.

Repairing  
Pressing  
Cleaning

Bring your garments to us and let us make them like new with out modern process of cleaning and pressing.

Our customers are our best boosters. Let us show you what excellent work we can do.

All work guaranteed.

## Bell Cleaning Works

Phone Main 391.

16 St Louis Avenue.

WORKING RESERVE  
OF BOYS REQUIRED

(Continued from first page)

of Labor and shall be called Boys' Working Reserve U. S. A. The National Director is William E. Hall, Department of Labor Washington, D. C. The State Director is Isaac A. Straus 83 State House, Indianapolis, Ind. The County director is Harry B. Henderson, Brownstown, Ind.

As County Director I must secure an enrollment or registration of the boys between the ages of 16 and 20. In due time an organization will be perfected. Some counties of the state have already begun the work, some few have finished it, but it is recommended that each teacher be drafted as enrolling officers and this will be the plan in Jackson county. The first boys to enroll will be designated as enrolling lieutenants if they so desire and will be sent out to urge their pals and acquaintances to enroll. Official medals and awards are to be given by the U. S. Government, to boys who serve with honor and credit. Boys who are already at work may enroll and receive this honor and credit and yet never change position. No compensation is provided as yet for the director, examining physicians, or enrolling officers. This is a voluntary proposition and means meat and bread, food and shelter to us all.

When the enrolling begins each local enrolling office will make reports to the county director who will have the following week.

the names of all who enroll printed in the county papers. The names of all of this age can be found in the enumeration reports of the township trustees and city trustees. This reserve will assist to some extent during this crop season but it will be more important during the year 1918.

The boy must have a definite agreement with the employer as to hours of work and wages. The B. and O. Railroad Company have been employing boys. This is what the Boys' Working Reserve is for as well as all other needed work. If after a boy enrolls and is placed on a farm or elsewhere singly or if he goes in with several boys of the reserve an investigation will be made before the boy or boys will be sent. This investigation will include food, sanitation, etc. Not only that but frequent inspection will be made.

The physician will examine for evidence of exanthema, syphilis, pediculi, heart trouble and tuberculosis. Examine teeth and advise care for same. To become a full member one must pass a physical examination.

When a boy takes the oath of allegiance he is considered enrolled and is entitled to Federal awards for faithful service.

When a boy does not take the "Oath of Allegiance" he is considered registered only and not entitled to any award. He is under no obligations to any one.

Further information will appear the following week.

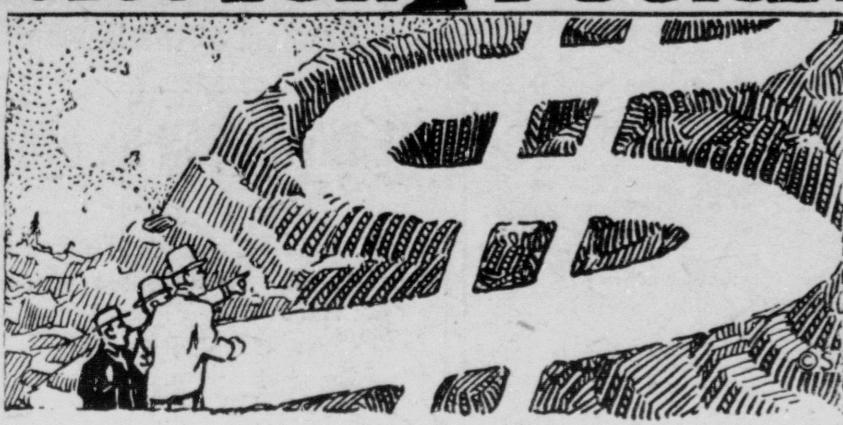
## LOTS OF FUN BATHING

in a beautiful sanitary tub with adequate appointments. Lots of good health, too, no danger from germs as with the old style plumbing. Let us convert your old bathroom into an up-to-date lavatory with sprays, showers, etc. It will be an investment you will be glad you made all your days.

Carter Plumbing Co.  
115 S. Chestnut St. Phone 237.

Republican Want Ads. Pay.

# the long road.



**I**t is not given to every man to know every curve and angle, every crook and turn of the financial road that leads to success. You need the advice of a trained banker.

**A**re you toiling up the long road? It will make your progress more pleasant and more certain if you establish business relations with this bank. Our counsel is given fully and freely to depositors.

## First National Bank SEYMORE, INDIANA

Pure soft Indiana  
Wheat Flour  
is naturally richer  
and gives greater  
food value.

## Colonial

Needs less lard,  
hence is more economical.

Scientific principles, and  
latest improved  
methods govern the  
manufacture of

COLONIAL.

Guaranteed Under This Label



Demand  
This  
Label

### Card of Thanks.

We desire to express our heartfelt thanks to our friends and neighbors for their many acts of kindness and who so kindly assisted us during the sickness and after the deaths of our darling babes, Fred and Stanley. Also Mr. Hustedt for his kindness and comforting words in our sad bereavement. Also Rev. Dorn for his comforting words at both times; also the singers and for the floral offerings. Their kindness will always be remembered.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nicholson and Relatives.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Warriner, High street, this morning.

**NO HUNTING**—Muslin signs 9x17 inches, for posting farms against hunting and trespassing, 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen. Call at Republican office.

### Queen of Creams

So far this year nearly five hundred jars of Nyal Face Cream have been used in Seymour. Such indorsement speaks louder than the blasts of a brass band.

Have you tried it? Twenty-five and fifty cents. Nyal Toilet Soap has not advanced in price.

**Cox Pharmacy**  
Seymour, Ind.

## The Country Store

### SPECIALS

Lenox Soap, bar.....	5c
Magic Soap, bar.....	5c
Flake White Soap, bar.....	5c
Fels Naptha Soap, bar.....	6c
Ivory Soap, bar.....	6c
Small Pet Milk, can.....	6c
10 lb. bucket White Karo Syrup for.....	75c
2 for \$1.35	
10 lb. bag Salt for.....	65c
280 lb. bbl. Salt for.....	\$1.98

**Ray R. Keach**  
East Second St.

### PERSONAL

Mrs. John Justis of Hayden, was shopping here today.

T. J. Plummer, of Sparksville, was in Seymour Saturday.

Henry Leerkamp of near Crothersville, spent Saturday in Seymour.

Carl Whippertman, of Lake Mills, Wis., spent Sunday here with relatives.

T. M. Honan went to Brownstown this morning to transact legal business.

Dr. J. D. Cummings, of Brownstown, was a business visitor here this morning.

Will McCool, of Jeffersonville spent the week-end here the guest of friends.

Stanley Switzer has returned to Milwaukee after a week's visit here with relatives.

Maurice Jennings left Saturday evening for a few days business trip at Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Mary I. Jones went to Terre Haute Saturday to spend several days with relatives.

Mrs. James Demaree went to North Vernon this morning to spend the day with friends.

Mrs. Emma Jackson went to Dillsboro this morning to visit for a few days with relatives.

Lawrence Horning, of Indianapolis, is spending a few days here with relatives and friends.

Mrs. A. G. Osterman went to Jeffersonville this morning to spend several days with relatives.

Deputy Sheriff Robert White, of Brownstown spent Sunday here with his father, Joe White and family.

O. H. Holder and John Hagel left Sunday evening for St. Louis to report for duty in the U. S. navy.

Mrs. E. R. Sutherland went to Salem Saturday, where she will spend her vacation with her daughter.

Mrs. Anna Mitschke returned to her home at Brownstown after a week-end visit here with relatives.

Ed. Vehslage and Harold Vehslage of Hamilton township motored here this morning to transact business.

Misses Florence and Eva Lois Gilbert went to Medora this morning to spend a week with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry McOske, of Brownstown were here Saturday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Swope.

Mrs. R. G. Haas and Miss Edna Banta spent last week in Indianapolis attending the millinery opening.

Mrs. M. J. Clark went to Indianapolis this morning to visit with friends and relatives for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Winterberg, of Edinburg were here yesterday on account of the death of John McCoy.

Miss Grace Love, of Columbus, spent Sunday with relatives in Mitchell and returned to Columbus this morning.

Miss Clarice Bridges spent Sunday at Crothersville the guest of her cousin, Miss Bess Deputy and other relatives.

Miss Hattie Roeger has returned to her home on West Second street after visiting friends at Franklin for a week.

Robert McCoy, of Hamilton, O., was called here Saturday on account of the death of his uncle, the late John McCoy.

Mrs. T. J. Paris was here this morning enroute to her home at Shields after a few days' visit at Columbus.

Rev. Alfred Lindstrom returned this morning from near North Madison, where he has been holding a two weeks' meeting.

Mrs. Mary McCammick, of Indianapolis, was the week-end guest of her cousins, Misses Alma and Frances Switzer.

Miss Virginia McOske has returned to her home at Brownstown after a week's visit with her aunt, Mrs. Allen Swope.

Will Osterman left this morning for Louisville to report for duty in the navy. He will leave Tuesday for service at Newport, R. I.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Barbour and daughter, Rachael, and son, Robert, went to Hayden this morning for a short visit with friends.

Carl Switzer and Walter Droege, who are stationed at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, spent the week-end here with relatives and friends.

Mrs. W. M. Reynolds, of Indianapolis, was here this morning enroute to Medora to spend a few days transacting business.

Mrs. George Weineke returned to her home at Fairview, Kansas, Sunday after an extended visit here with relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. John N. Fromer and children were here this morning enroute to their home at Letts after a week's visit at Crothersville.

George Hamey has returned to his home at Mithell after spending a week here with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hamer, Sr.

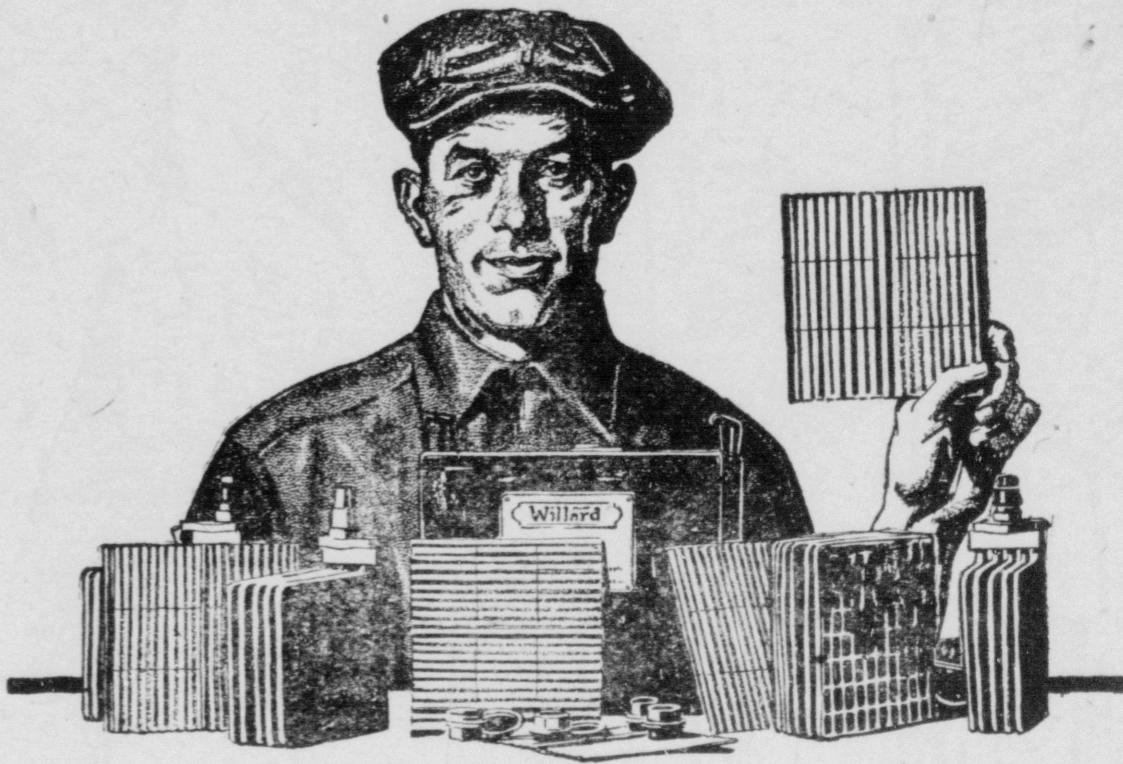
Mrs. S. D. Adams, who has been the guest of Miss Vannie Barnes for a few days, returned to her home at North Vernon this morning.

# WE 111 STORAGE BATTERY

Willard Threaded Rubber Insulation

## W. L. CLARK Auto Battery Service Station WITH BEVINS' PLUMBING SHOP

We have an Electrical expert with us, as well as a battery expert. Give us a trial and be Convinced.



## Willard Threaded Rubber Insulation

That's the distinctive feature of the Still Better Willard Battery announced this week in the Saturday Evening Post.

Come in and let us tell you how 196,000 little threads solved a big problem at which battery engineers had been working for years.

Complete battery service includes keeping you posted on the latest improvements in batteries, just as much as giving expert repair service, having rental batteries for you, and helping you care for your battery.

We give complete service—Willard Service.

Frank Boas, of Vallonia, who has been spending several days in Seymour the guest of his son, R. K. Boas and wife, has returned home.

John Wagner, of Paris Crossing, his son, V. L. Wagner, and his grandson, F. V. Wagner, were here Saturday afternoon to attend the celebration.

J. W. Rose, of Bedford, who was a recruiting officer in Seymour several years ago, was in Seymour Saturday evening enroute to Indianapolis.

Miss Mary Dixon, who has been the guest of her brother, C. F. Dixson for a few days, returned to her home at Ft. Ritner this morning.

Mrs. Virgil Ellerman and little daughter have returned to their home at Brownstown after spending the week-end here with relatives.

Willard and Wilma Green returned to their home at Louisville today after a two weeks' visit here with their aunt, Mrs. James Demaree.

Thomas C. Sanders, who has been the guest of relatives at Cortland for a week, was here this morning enroute to his home at Racine, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. Doyle Dilly returned to their home at Bedford this afternoon after spending a week here the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Westner.

Mrs. Edward Gilbert returned to her home at Medora this morning after spending several days here with her son, Oliver Gilbert, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Reed and son were here this morning enroute to their home at Columbus after spending several days with relatives at Cortland.

Mrs. J. T. Gardiner and her guests, Mrs. Martin Gardiner and children, of Loogootee went to North Vernon this morning to spend the day with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jones and son, Harry Russell, and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Tunley and daughter, Evelyn, motored to Flat Rock cave, near Hope Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Miller, who spent the week-end here the guests of his brother, Harry Miller and family, returned to their home at Paoli this morning.

Charles and Mary Dilly spent the day here the guests of their cousin,

Mr. and Mrs. L. Stephenson, of Bedford after a Yorktown, were here this morning enroute to Ewing, where they will

spend a week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Stephenson.

William Bess, of Indianapolis, with Cullen Barnes, who is stationed at Ft. Benjamin Harrison.

Miss Gladys Bess, for the week-end, went to Louisville this morning to report for service in the army.

Mrs. C. D. Billings and children and Mrs. W. O. Goodloe went to Hanover this morning to spend a few days, returned to her home at Brownstown this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. George Welmer and family, and Mr. and Mrs. John Moorman and family, of Jonesville, spent Sunday here the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Will Brockhoff.

Mrs. Sarah Buckles returned to her home at Brownstown after a short visit here where she was called on account of the illness of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Mills.

(Addition Personal on page 8)

### MEAT SPECIAL

Mild Sugar Cured Picnic Hams, per lb..... 23c.  
Ranging per ham from \$1.03 to \$1.60

Try one today. They are cheaper than Jowl Bacon.

Eastern Granulated Sugar, per 25 lb bag..... \$2.30  
Fancy Patent Flour, per bag..... \$1.50

Cooking apples, peck..... 30c

Bacon for seasoning, lb..... 25c

Flake White soap, bar..... 5c

Lenox soap, 6 bars..... 25c

Rub No More soap, 6 bars..... 29c

Climax soap, large bar, 6 bars for..... 24c

Gloss soap, 6 bars..... 29c

White Line washing powder, 6 packages..... 29c

Hershey's Cocoa, 1 lb can..... 34c

Hershey's Cocoa, 1/2 lb can..... 19c

Hershey's Cocoa, 1-5 lb. can, 2 for..... 15c

Imported pinto beans, 2 lbs..... 25c

Tomato catsup, 16 oz. bottle..... 19c

Tomato catsup 12 oz. bottle..... 15c

Tomato catsup 10 oz. bottle..... 12c

Large can pumpkin, 9c or 3 cans for..... 25c

Red Beans, 2 cans for..... 25c

Pork and beans, per can..... 15c

Bulg coffee, per lb..... 15c

Large Post Toasties pkge..... 14c

Shredded wheat, package..... 14c

Good brooms..... 45c and up

Quart tin cans, per doz..... 55c

10c. Jar rings, 2 for..... 15c

5c. Jar rings, 3 for..... 10c

Sealing wax, 3 sticks for..... 10c

THIS WEEK

Lenox Soap, 6 bars..... 25c

Limit 12 bars.



# The Carpet from Bagdad

by HAROLD MAC GRATH  
Author of HEARTS AND MASKS  
The MAN ON THE BOX etc.  
Illustrations by M.G. KETTNER  
COPYRIGHT 1911 by BOBBS - MERRILL COMPANY

## CHAPTER XI.

## Episodic.

Fortune had immediately returned from the bazaars. And a kind of torpor blanketed her mind, usually so fertile and active. For a time the process of the evolution of thought was denied her; she tried to think, but there was an appalling lack of continuity, of broken threads. It was like one of those circumferential railways; she traveled, but did not get anywhere. Ryanne had told her too much for his own sake, but too little for hers. She sat back in the carriage, inert and listless, and indeterminately likened her condition to driftwood in the ebb and flow of beach-waves. The color and commotion of the streets were no longer absorbed; it was as if she were riding through emptiness, through the unreality of a dream. She was oppressed and stifled, too; harbinger of storms.

Mechanically she dismissed the carriage at the hotel, mechanically she went to her room, and in this semi-conscious mood sat down in a chair, and there George's wish found her, futilely. Oh, there was one thing clear, clear as the sky outside. All



"I Have Come for the Yhordes, Efendi!"

was not right; something was wrong; and this wrong upon one side concerned her mother, her uncle and Ryanne, and upon the other side, Mr. Jones. Think and think as she might, her endeavors gave her no single illumination. Four blind walls surrounded her. The United Romance and Adventure company—there could not possibly be such a thing in existence; it was a jest of Ryanne's to cover up something far more serious.

She pressed her eyes with a hand. They ached dully, the dull pain of bewilderment, which these days recurred with frequency. A sense of time was lacking; for luncheon hour came and passed without her being definitely aware of it. This in itself was a puzzle. A jaunt, such as she had taken that morning, always keened the edge of her appetite; and yet, there was no craving whatever.

Where was her mother? If she would only come now, the cumulative doubts of all these months should be put into speech. They had treated her as one would treat a child; it was neither just nor reasonable. If not as a child, but as one they dared not trust, then they were afraid of her. But why? She pressed her hands to

Tired out, mentally and physically, she laid her head upon the cool top of the stand. And in this position her mother, who had returned to dress for tea, found her. Believing Fortune to be asleep, Mrs. Chedsoye dropped a hand upon her shoulder.

Fortune raised her head.

"Why, child, what is the matter?" the mother asked. The face she saw was not tear-stained; it was as cold and passionless as that by which sculptors represent their interpretations of Justice.

"Matter?" Fortune spoke, in a tone that did not reassure the other. "In the first place I have only one real question to ask. It depends upon how you answer it. Am I really your daughter?"

"Really my daughter?" Mrs. Chedsoye stepped back, genuinely astonished. "Really my daughter? The child is mad!" as if addressing an imaginary third person. "What makes you ask such a silly question?" She was in a hurry to change her dress, but the new attitude of this child of hers warranted some patience.

"That is no answer," said Fortune, with the unmoved deliberation of a prosecuting attorney.

## Seymour Daily Republican AND Up-to-Date Farming

THROUGH special arrangement with the publishers, we are able to offer every subscriber to this paper a one-year subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, "Indiana's Livest Farm Paper." UP-TO-DATE FARMING is published twice each month and it is brimming full of good, live articles and stories. Everyone should read it—every owner of a garden, cow, chickens, farm, etc., needs it. Not fancy theories, but good, substantial information that you will not want to do without.

### Every Reader of the Republican Should Get Up-to-Date Farming

Don't wait to renew your subscription—don't hesitate, thinking you will be given a better offer. The high price of print paper and other materials going into the making of magazines makes it impossible that this offer cannot be held open indefinitely. Send or bring your order now at the above bargain price.

**SEYMORE REPUBLICAN**  
Seymour, Ind.



24  
Issues  
of this  
Big  
Paper

"Certainly you are my daughter." "Good. If you had denied it, I should have held my peace; but since you admit that I am of your flesh and blood, I am going to force you to recognize that in such a capacity I have some rights. I did not ask to come into this world; but insomuch as I am here, I propose to become an individual, not a thing to be given bread and butter upon sufferance. I have been talking with Horace. I met him in the bazaars this morning. He said some things which you must answer."

"Horace? And what has he said, pray tell?" Her expression was flippancy, but a certain inquietude penetrated her heart and accelerated its beating. What had the love-lorn fool said to the child?

"He said that he was not a good man, and that you tolerated him because he ran errands for you. What kind of errands?"

Mrs. Chedsoye did not know whether to laugh or take the child by the shoulders and shake her soundly. "He was laughing when he said that. Errands? One would scarcely call it that."

"Why did you renew the acquaintance with Mr. Jones, when you knew that you never intended paying back that loan?"

Here was a question, Mrs. Chedsoye realized, from the look of the child, that would not bear evasion.

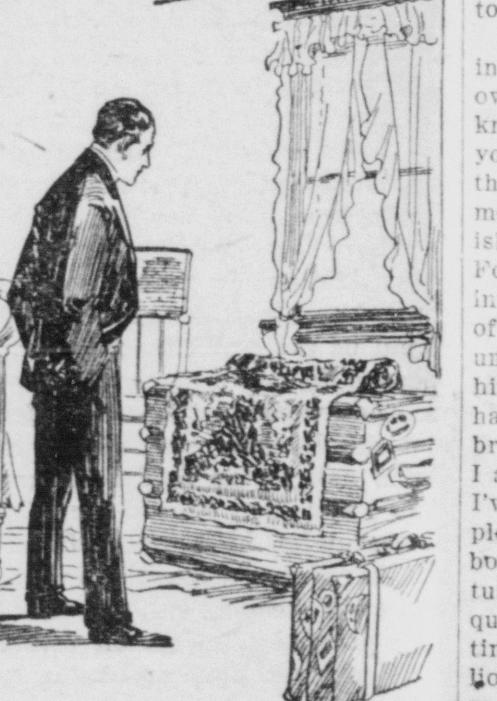
"What makes you think I never intended to repay him?"

Fortune laughed. It did not sound grateful in the mother's ears.

"Mother, this is a crisis; it can not be met by counter-questions nor by flippancy. You know that you did not intend to pay him. What I demand to know is, why you spoke to him again, so affably, why you seemed so eager to enter into his good graces once more. Answer that."

Her mother pondered. For once she was really at a loss. The unexpectedness of this phase caught her off her balance. She saw one thing vividly, regrettably: she had missed a valuable point in the game by not adjusting her play to the growth of the child, who had, with the phenomenal suddenness which still baffles the psychologists, stepped out of girlhood into womanhood, all in a day. What a fool she had been not to have left the child at Mentone!

"I am waiting," said Fortune. "There



What a Beauty It Was.

are more questions; but I want this one answered first."

"This is pure insolence!"

"Insolence of a kind, yes."

"And I refuse to answer. I have some authority still."

"Not so much, mother, as you had yesterday. You refuse to explain?"

"Absolutely!"

"Then I shall judge you without mercy." Fortune rose, her eyes blazing passionately. She caught her mother by the wrist, and she was the stronger of the two. "Can't you understand? I am no longer a child, I am a woman. I do not ask, I demand!"

She drew the older woman toward her, eye to eye. "You palter, you always palter; palter and evade. You do not know what frankness and truth are.

Is the continual evasion calculated to still my distrust? Yes, I distrust you, you, my mother. You have made the mistake of leaving me alone too much. I have always distrusted you, but I never knew why."

Mrs. Chedsoye tugged, but ineffectually. "Let go!"

"Not till I have done. Out of the patchwork, squares have been formed. What of the men who used to come to the villa and play cards with Uncle George, the men who went away and never came back? What of your long disappearances of which I knew nothing except that one day you vanished and upon another you came back? Did you think that I was a fool, that I had no time to wonder over these things? You have never tried to make a friend of me; you have always done your best to antagonize me. Did you hate my father so much that, when his death put him out of range, you had to concentrate it upon me? My father!" Fortune roughly flung aside the arm. "Who knows about him, who he was, what he was, what he looked like? As a child, I used to ask you, but never would you speak. All I know about him nurse told me. This much has always burned my mind: you married him for wealth that he did not have. What do you mean by this simple young man across the corridor?"

Mrs. Chedsoye was pale, and the artistic touch of rouge upon her cheeks did not disguise the pallor. The true evidence lay in the whiteness of her nose. Never in her varied life had she felt more helpless, more impotent.

To be wild with rage, and yet to be powerless! That alertness of mind, that mental buoyancy, which had always given her the power to return a volley in kind, had deserted her.

Moreover, she was distinctly alarmed. This little fool, with a turn of her hand, might send tottering into ruins the skillful planning of months.

"Are you in love with him?" aiming to gain time to regather her scattered thoughts.

"Love?" bitterly. "I am in a fine mood to love any one. My question, my question," vehemently; "my question!"

"I refuse absolutely to answer you!"

Anger was first to reorganize its forces; and Mrs. Chedsoye felt the heat of it run through her veins. But, oddly enough, it was anger directed less toward the child than toward her own palpable folly and oversight.

"Then I shall leave you. I will go out into the world and earn my own bread and butter. Ah," a little brokely, "if you had but given me a little kindness, you do not know how loyal I should have been to you! But no; I am and always have been the child that wasn't wanted."

The despair in the gesture that followed these words stirred the mother's calloused heart, moved it strangely, mysteriously. "My child!" she



"Certainly, You Are My Daughter."

said impulsively, holding out her hands.

"No." Fortune drew back. "It is too late."

"Have it so. But you speak of going out into the world to earn your own bread and butter. What do you know about the world? What could you do? You have never done anything but read romantic novels and moon about in the flower-garden. Foolish chit! Harm Mr. Jones? Why? For what purpose? I have no more interest in him than if he were one of those mummies over in the museum. And I certainly meant to repay him. I should have done so if you hadn't taken the task upon your own broad shoulders. I am in a hurry. I am going out to Mena House to tea. I've let Celeste off for the day, so please unhook my waist and do not bother your head about Mr. Jones." She turned her back upon her daughter, quite confident that she had for the time suppressed the incipient rebellion. She heard Fortune crossing the room. "What are you doing?" petulantly.

"I am ringing for the hall-maid." And Fortune resumed her chair, picked up her Baedeker, and became apparently absorbed over the map of Assuan.

Again wrath mounted to her mother's head. She could combat anger, tears, protestations; but this indifference, studied and unfilial, left her weaponless; and she was too wise to unbridge her tongue, much as she longed to do so. She was beaten. Not an agreeable sensation to one who counted only her victories.

"Fortune, later you will be sorry for this spirit," she said, when she felt the tremor of wrath no longer in her throat.

Fortune turned a page, and jotted down some notes with a pencil. Sad as she was at heart, tragic as she knew the result of this outbreak to be, she could hardly repress a smile at the thought of her mother's discomfiture.

And so the chasm widened, and went on widening till the end of time.

Mrs. Chedsoye was glad that the hall-maid knocked and came in just then. It at least saved her the ignominy of a retreat. She dressed, however, with the same deliberate care that she had always used. Nothing ever deranged her sense of proportion relative to her toilet, nothing ever made her forget its importance.

"Good-by, dear," she said. "I shall be in at dinner." If the maid had any suspicion that there had been a quarrel, she should at least be impressed with the fact that she, Mrs. Chedsoye, was not to blame for it.

Fortune nibbled the end of her pencil.

The door closed behind her mother and the maid. She waited for a time. Then she sprang to the window and stood there. She saw her mother driven off. She was dressed in pearl-grey, with a Reynolds hat of grey velour and sweeping plumes: as handsome and distinguished a woman as could be found that day in all Cairo.

The watcher threw her Baedeker, her note-book, and her pencil violently into a corner. It had come to her at last, this thing that she had been striving for since noon. She did not care what the risks were; the storm was too high in her heart to listen to the voice of caution. She would do it; for she judged it the one thing, in justice to her own blood, she must accomplish. She straightway dressed for the street; and if she did not give the same care as her mother to the vital function, she produced an effect that was little fun by the wayside?

She loitered before the porter's bureau till she saw him busily engaged in answering questions of some women tourists. Then, with a slight but friendly nod, she stepped into the bureau and stopped before the key-rack. She hung up her key, but took it down again, as if she had changed her mind. At least, this was the porter's impression as he bowed to her in the midst of the verbal bombardment. Fortune went upstairs. Ten or fifteen minutes elapsed, when she returned, hung up the key, and walked briskly toward the side-entrance at the very moment George, in his fruitless search of her, pushed through the revolving doors in front. And all the time she was wondering how it was that her knees did not give under. It was terrible. She balanced between laughter and tears, hysterically.

She had gone scarcely a hundred yards when she was accosted by a tall Arab whom she indistinctly recollects having seen before; where, she could not definitely imagine. It was the ragged green turban that cleared away her puzzlement. The Arab was the supposed beggar over whom Percival (how easily she had fallen into the habit of calling him that!) had stumbled. He stood so tall and straight that she knew he wasn't going to beg; so naturally she stopped. Without a word, without even a look that expressed anything, he slipped a note into her hand, bowed with Oriental gravity, and stepped aside for her to proceed. She read the note hastily as she continued her way. Horace? Why should he wish to meet her that evening, at the southeast corner of the Shari'a Mahomoud-El-Falaki, a step from the British Consulate's? And she mustn't come in a carriage nor tell any one where she was going? Why all such childish mystery? He could see her far more conveniently in the lounging-room of the hotel. She tore the note into scraps and flung them upon the air. She was afraid. She was almost certain why he wished to meet her where neither her mother's nor her uncle's eye would be within range. Should she meet him? Deeper than this, dared she? Why had she come to Cairo, when at Mentone she had known peace, such peace as destiny was generous enough to dole out to her? And now, out of this tolerable peace, a thousand hands were reaching to rend her heart, to wring it. She decided quickly. Since she had come this far, to go on to the end would add but little to her burden. Better to know all too soon than too late.

That the note had not been directed to her and that she was totally unfamiliar with Ryanne's handwriting escaped her. She had too many other things upon her mind to see all things clearly, especially such trifles. She finished her walk, returning by the way she had gone, gave the key to the lift-boy, and in her room dropped down upon the bed, dry-eyed and weary. The most eventful day she had ever known.

And all the while George sat by the window and watched, and at length fell into a frame of mind that was irritable, irascible and self-condemnatory. And when he found that his precious Yhordes was gone, his condition was the essence of all disagreeable emotions. It was beyond him to realize that he had not been directed to her and that she was totally unfamiliar with Ryanne's handwriting.

"I'm in a peck of trouble," said George, craving a little sympathy. "In what way?" "The rug I told you about is gone." "What? Stolen?" "Yes. Vanished into thin air." "That's too bad. Of course the police will eventually find it for you."

"I'm afraid that's exactly the trouble. I really didn't put the case in the hands of the police."

"Oh, I see." Mrs. Chedsoye looked profoundly sorry.

"And here I am due for Port Said tomorrow."

"That's the kind that bowls you over," said the Major. "If there is anything I can do after you are gone. . . ."

"Oh, I shouldn't think of bothering you. Thanks, though."

"You must have lost your key," suggested Mrs. Chedsoye.

"No. It's been hanging up in the porter's bureau all day."

"Well, I hope you find the rug," said the Major, with a sly glance at his sister.

"Thanks. I must be off. The chap I bought it of says that the official guardian from Bagdad has arrived, and that there's likely to be some sport. I'm to meet him at a place called the English-Bar."

"The English-Bar?" The Major shook his head. "A low place, if I remember."

"And you are going dressed like that?" asked Mrs. Chedsoye.

"Haven't time to change." He excused himself and went in search of a carriage.

"The play begins, Kate," whispered the Major. "This Hoddy of ours is a wonderful chap."

"Poor fellow!"

"What? Hoddy?"

"No; Percival. He'll be very uncomfortable in patent-leather pumps."

The Major laughed light-heartedly.

"I suppose we might telegraph for reservation on the Ludwig."

"I shall pack at once. Fortune can find her way to Mentone from Naples; I am beginning to worry about that girl. She has a temper; and she is beginning to have some ideas."

"Marry her, marry her! How much longer must I preach that sermon? She's growing handsomer every day, too. Watch your laurels, Kate."

Mrs. Chedsoye inspected her rings.

Meanwhile, George directed his driver to go post-haste to the English-Bar. That he found it more or less of a dive in nowise alarmed him. He had been in places of more frightful aspect. As Ryanne had written him to make inquiries of the barmaid relative to finding him, he did so. She jerked her head toward the door at the rear. George went boldly to it, opened it, and stepped inside.

And vanished from the haunts of men.

# Strand Theatre

"The House of Features"

PROGRAM FOR AUGUST 30th, 31st  
AND SEPT. 1st.

Thursday, August 30th: An ART DRAMA in five acts entitled "THE AUCTION OF VIRTUE"

Friday, August 31st: A KLEINE Feature Picture in five acts entitled "THE LAST SENTENCE"

Saturday, September 1st: Beverly Bayne and Francis X. Bushman in the 12th episode of "THE GREAT SECRET"

Little Mary McAllister in the tenth story of the wonder series "DO CHILDREN COUNT"

Prices: Adults 10c. Children under 12 years, 5c.

Matinee Saturday 2:30 p. m. 5c to all

## MAJESTIC TONIGHT

Popular Vaudeville and Classy Movies

### DARROW AND BARROW

Comedy Talking Acrobats.

The Triangle Distributing Corporation presents Irene Howley in

## Her Father's Keeper

A drama in five acts.

TOMORROW—Molly King in the fourteenth episode of "THE MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS" entitled "THE HIDDEN BRAND."

Prices: Lower floor 10c; Balcony 5c.  
Matinee 5 cents to all.  
Remember We Give Away \$5.00 in Gold Every Friday Night.

## SEYMORE MARKETS

Wagon wheat.....	\$2.00
Flour.....	\$1.50@1.55
Corn.....	\$1.60
Oats.....	.60
Rye.....	\$1.30
Clover Seed.....	\$8.00@9.00
Straw, wheat, ton.....	\$7.00
Straw, oats, ton.....	\$8.50
Hay.....	\$15.00@18.00

### POULTRY.

Hens, fat, 4 lbs, and over.....	18c
Springs, 1½ to 2 lbs.....	18c
Cocks, old.....	9c
Geese, per lb.....	10c
Ducks, per pound.....	11c
Old Toms, per pound.....	13c
Turkey, young.....	15c
Guinea fowls, per head.....	20c
Eggs.....	33c
Butter.....	29c
Tallow.....	7c
Hides, No. 1.....	15c
Pigeons, per doz.....	75c

### Indianapolis Cash Prices.

By United Press

August 27, 1917.

WHEAT—Easy.	
No. 2 red.....	\$2.15@2.17
CORN—Strong.	
No. 3 white.....	\$1.94½@1.98½
No. 3 yellow.....	\$1.94½@1.95½
No. 3 mixed.....	\$1.88½@1.89½
OATS—Firm.	
No. 3 white.....	54¾@56¾
No. 3 mixed.....	53 @54
HAY—Firm.	
No. 1 timothy.....	\$20.00@20.50
No. 2 timothy.....	\$19.50@20.00
No. 1 clover mixed.....	\$16.50
No. clover.....	\$16.00@17.00

### Indianapolis Live Stock.

HOGS.

Receipts.....	4000
Tone.....	Steady—25 higher
Best heavies.....	\$17.25@17.65
Medium and mixed.....	\$16.75@17.35
Com. to choice lights.....	\$15.00@16.75
Bulk of sales.....	\$16.75@17.25

### CATTLE.

Receipts.....	1100
Tone.....	Steady, strong
Steers.....	\$ 7.50@14.55
Cows and heifers.....	\$ 9.50@11.25

### SHEEP.

Receipts.....	850
Tone.....	Steady, strong
Top.....	\$9.00@10.00

### Seymour Temperatures.

Reported by J. Thos. Hays, Seymour weather observer.

Max. 87 Min. 53

August 27, 1917.

Use Republican Want Ads. for Results.

### FLOWERS CHEER

#### THE INVALID

as no other gift can. They are a never failing joy to the ailing one. If you have an invalid friend or a sick relative stop in and order us to make up a bunch for her. It will give her a pleasure she will remember long after she has recovered.

### SEYMORE GREENHOUSES.

Phone 58.



### IF OUR MEATS LOOK GOOD

to you, as they surely will, how much more you will enjoy them when they appear on your table. Fragrant, tender, juicy and fine flavored they represent the very highest type of flesh foods. Give them a trial. It will cost you no more to eat our meats than it does for inferior grades.

Frank A. Cox  
23 E. Second. Phone 119.

## RAILROADS BRING MANY PEOPLE HERE

Baltimore & Ohio, Southeastern and Pennsylvania Roads Run Special Trains.

B. & O. RUNS EXTRA SPECIAL  
Baltimore & Ohio Compelled to Run a Second Extra West to Accommodate Passengers.

That the largest crowd ever assembled in Seymour was here Saturday to attend the Patriotic Day celebration is supported by the fact that every railroad running into Seymour carried more passengers than ever before. All station agents report that by far more people unloaded from the trains that came into Seymour than at any previous time.

The Baltimore & Ohio and the Southeastern railroad companies were compelled to run extra trains to handle the traffic and the Pennsylvania Company stopped the northbound train leaving this city at 8:20 p. m. at the smaller stations between this city and Columbus in order to accommodate people from that section who came to attend the celebration.

The Baltimore & Ohio officials far under-estimated the crowd that came from the cities and towns west of Seymour and as a result were compelled to run one more extra train than had been arranged for. The first special train left here shortly after 10 o'clock loaded to full capacity and it was believed at that time that train No. 3 would be able to take care of those who failed to get on the special train.

However, after the crowd for the last train began to assemble at the station, it was plainly visible that train No. 3 could not handle the crowd by far and the local officials immediately started to work to make arrangements to get the remainder of the crowd to their home towns. It was too late to get another passenger train out of Cincinnati and the railroad officials decided to have the special train that left at 10:45 o'clock make a second trip upon its return. This arrangement was announced along the crowded platform and when train No. 3 pulled in at the station everybody made a rush for the coaches but many were disappointed and after the coaches and baggage room was crowded to full capacity the coach doors were closed and the train pulled out.

The special did not return from the first trip until about 2 o'clock a. m. The special when it left for its second trip to Brownstown, Valionia, Medora, Sparksville and Fort Ritner was comfortably loaded, all the seats having been taken but only a few of the passengers were compelled to stand. The special train east on the Baltimore & Ohio was also loaded to full capacity but was able to take care of all passengers to Hayden and North Vernon.

Mrs. Emma Paxson, of Everett, Wash., is the guest of her father, W. L. Marshall, and her sister, Mrs. George Cook.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wallace and son and Mrs. Martha Cozine motored to Franklin Saturday where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Tilson.

Miss Ada Strube and Miss Emma Reinhart, of Cincinnati, arrived here this afternoon for a few days' visit with Mr. and Mrs. George Vehslage, Sr., North Chestnut street.

Mrs. Hannah Wagner and son, William, who have been spending a fortnight the guests of her sister, Mrs. Frank Taulman returned to their home at Louisville this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Day and sons, Joe and Louis, and Miss Lora Flehearty motored to Franklin Saturday afternoon where they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Tilson over Sunday.

Miss Naomi Wesner, of Louisville, after spending a week here with her brother, F. W. Wesner and family, went to Ft. Ritner this morning to visit for a few days before returning home.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Sullivan have returned to their home at Indianapolis after a visit with relatives in this city. They were accompanied by Miss Ella Dietz who will spend a few days at Indianapolis.

M. W. Kent, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa arrived here to spend the day with his daughter, Mrs. E. C. McMullin, and family. He will return home tomorrow accompanied by Mrs. Kent, who has been here on an extended visit.

Thousands of Eyes See "Republican Want Ads."

John McCoy, aged 79 years, 8 months and 9 days, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Harry McCollin, corner Sixth and Poplar streets, Saturday afternoon following a long illness suffering with renal poisoning. The deceased was a veteran of the Civil War. He came to this city to make his home with his daughter about four years ago, following the death of his wife. During his residence here he made many warm friends.

Short services were held from the McCollin home Sunday morning, following which the remains were shipped to Danville, Ind., the former home of the deceased, for burial.

Mr. and Mrs. McCollin accompanied the remains to Danville, where the funeral was held this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Tanner and daughters, Bernice and Josephine, of Medora, Mrs. John Gallion and grandson, Earl Goodwin, and Miss Cecilia Deitrick, of Jeffersonville, were the weekend guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Utterback and family.

### LORD CECIL SAYS BERLIN WAS SET

War Conferences Refused and England Fairly Dragged Into Conflict.

London, August 27—"I see they again are talking in Germany about how England started the war," remarked Lord Robert Cecil, minister of blockade, in a talk yesterday. "It is an old song but I think the time has come, particularly in the United States, when it is well to restate briefly the bald facts.

"Frankly, I do not think any one anywhere can honestly believe that England began the war. If any person had arisen in a public assemblage in this country two weeks before the war began and asserted that in a fortnight we would be plunged into the greatest conflict the world has ever seen the speaker would have been regarded by everybody as a dangerous lunatic. Our people's thoughts were the farthest possible from war and our statesmen were overwhelmed with domestic affairs, particularly the Irish question. It is true that some of our people were saying for a year before that Germany intended to attack us, but their warnings fell on deaf ears, so much so that no preparations were made.

"For at least a year before the war began Germany had definitely made up her mind to fight. An Italian writer has told us how in 1913 Germany approached the Italian government with a view to taking action in the Balkans, but Italy would regard such a war as offensive and not defensive and would not lend her support. Germany withdrew her proposals, as she did not think she then was strong enough to go it alone.

"American Ambassador Gerard has told us the German crown prince made no secret of his desire for war, and that he even expressed the hope that it would come before his father died; and he added that if it didn't come before his father died it would come as soon as he, namely the crown prince, ascended the throne.

"Balfour's secretary, Ivan Malcolm, has also quoted his conversation with the crown prince, in which the prince suggested that England and Germany should combine to destroy France. "There is no question but that Germany had made up her mind that somewhere about the summer of 1914 would be the best time for war, this because the new French military service act would not become effective and the Russian strategic railways would not yet be ready. Moreover, they knew through the conditions of corruption in Russian official life and hoped our domestic preoccupation would keep us out, although they were determined to go on with their plans whether we stayed out or not.

"In every country there are men of many different opinions. The extreme war party in Germany actually welcomed and desired our entrance, as it gave them an opportunity to kill two birds with one stone. The wiser ones no doubt hoped we would stay out so they could take us singly later, followed still later, as Ambassador Gerard has pointed out, by the United States.

"This was the situation in Germany when the Sarajevo murders came and gave the war party its eagerly awaited opportunity. The Austrians delivered their ultimatum to Serbia. There is no reasonable doubt that the ultimatums were submitted to Germany and approved and there is no doubt it was then and there decided that whatever was Serbia's answer they would proceed against Belgrade. The ultimatum was couched in such arrogant terms that a favorable reply was difficult, but little Serbia managed to pen readily that which practically acquiesced in all the principal demands and agreed to submit the remainder to The Hague tribunal. Nevertheless, the Teutons moved on Belgrade.

"You are familiar with the efforts which the English foreign secretary, Sir Edward Grey, made to have the Teuton demands submitted to arbitration or conversation. The Teutons brushed all efforts aside.

"Meanwhile, Russia, who could not stand idly while Serbia was being crushed began mobilization. France entered next. Then came our demand on Germany for an understanding in respect to the neutrality of Belgium, an undertaking which France had already cheerfully given. Such an undertaking being refused, we came in.

"That is the simple story of the war's origin. The most crushing indictment against the central powers is that they, over and over again, rejected all proposals for conferences on the eve of war—conferences which must inevitably have resulted in averting the conflict, because it would have been shown how flimsy was the whole structure upon which the central powers were starting the world war."

"No Hunting" signs printed on Muslin, 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen at the Seymour Republican Office.

CLASIFIED ADV. RATES.  
Minimum, Ten Words.  
Daily Edition